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WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring, Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN Forum for each and all in the Trade.

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THE TARIFF SITUATION.

The entire essential oil industry and the manufacturers of products containing essential oils seem to be marking time while awaiting the action of the Senate on paragraph 637 of the Payne Bill. This paragraph is one that refers to essential oils, enfleurage greases, etc., and is part of the free list. When the Payne bill left the House of Representatives several important products, including enfleurage grease, had been taken from the free list, and because of the fact that these articles were commonly looked upon as luxuries, or as components of luxuries, it was feared that the proposed duty would remain; and the market was immediately disturbed.

A number of importers cabled feverishly to their European principals requesting immediate shipment of the free goods against which the House proposed to lay a duty, and in consequence the local market has been overstocked.

While prices have not suffered to any great extent, it is very probable that there will be a decline if the approaching flower crops should be good; and this can be offset only by a marked increase in the demand for goods by the manufacturers.

There is no doubt that business will be greatly stimulated by the settlement of the tariff agitation, and if newspaper reports are to be believed, the bill may be a law by July 1st. When the bill was first up for consideration in the Senate, and paragraph 637 was reached, Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania asked that the paragraph be passed over for detailed consideration.

Concerning enfleurage grease, the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association is endeavoring to have an explicit definition inserted in the bill defining enfleurage grease as "enfleurage grease, liquid and solid concrete primal flower essences, not compounded." The adoption of this definition would not alter present conditions, except to make Muguet pomade dutiable. The courts have held solid and liquid concretes to be enfleurage grease; but as we pointed out in our issue of September, 1908, Muguet solid and liquid concretes are dutiable, although the pomade is coming in free. This inconsistency would be removed by the proposed definition.

The local officials of the Treasury Department who have to do with these importations endorse a different definition, one which would permit the free entry of such goods as concrete essences made from violet leaves and stems, etc. There is really no reason why products of this kind

should not come in free, whether made from flowers or other parts of the plant, provided they are not compounded and come within the definition of enfleurage grease as laid down by the United States Courts, viz.: That they shall have been made by the grease or volatile solvent methods.

A definition to meet this would be as follows: "Enfleurage grease, including only such as are extracted by grease or volatile solvents from aromatic plants, or parts thereof; and not compounds of such greases."

It remains to be seen what will be done by the Senate.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG QUESTIONS.

Food and drugs control by the States dates back not over 25 years and by the Federal Government to June 30, 1906. It is not surprising, therefore, that perfect order shall not have been established and that there are apparently as many questions yet to be settled as there were when the national law was passed nearly three years ago.

However, there is a growing uniformity in State laws and regulations which are continuously being revised to bring them into harmony with the national regulations.

Most manufacturers are co-operating with the authorities in the proper spirit, and are not contesting the regulations except when they feel that those regulations are wrong.

An important question was settled recently in Chicago when a jury held that "Mapleine," made by the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., was misbranded, inasmuch as the name was misleading, as it gave the purchaser the idea that the product contained maple syrup.

In view of the fact that the word Mapleine has been registered in the United States Patent Office as a trade mark and that a great deal of money has been spent in advertising it, and that it was in consequence an asset of considerable value, the prospect of its destruction was not one to be viewed with equanimity by its owners.

A shipment of 300 cases of Mapleine was condemned, but we understand that the name Mapleine may be used if the label be so changed as to include the words "Imitation Maple Flavor" immediately after the trade mark. The entire intent of the Pure Food and Drugs Act is simply that the purchaser shall be protected from harmful adulteration and shall be enabled to inform himself, by the label, exactly what a product consists of. In the Mapleine case there is no claim that Mapleine was harmful, for as a matter of fact, the judge and jury relished some cake and confectionery that had been flavored with Mapleine.

In our Pure Food and Drug Notes, in this issue, we report Notice of Judgment No. 56, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which concerns a misbranded terpeneless extract of lemon. The labeling of flavoring extracts is a very simple proposition. The official names as laid down in Circular No. 19 of the Bureau of Chemistry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, should be used whenever the product conforms to those standards; and when there is any departure from those standards the facts should be detailed on the label. For instance, if lemon extract is made with only 2½ per cent. oil of lemon, instead of 5 per cent., the product should be labeled one-half strength extract of lemon, and

the product should consist of approximately three-fourths ounces of oil of lemon dissolved in one gallon of ethyl alcohol of proper strength. In this case "proper strength" means the use of a menstruum containing alcohol of about 35 per cent. by vol., for a weaker menstruum than this would not hold all the lemon oil in solution.

There are many concerns that use weaker alcohol, and when they find the extract turbid, they filter with carbonate of magnesia, and are very much pleased with the nice clear extract that comes through; not knowing that a good part of the oil remains behind in the filter. Any extract of lemon made with weak alcohol and filtered should be labeled terpeneless extract of lemon, for when the extract is filtered the terpenes remain in the filter, and the resulting solution is simply citral and other aldehydes in dilute alcohol.

We have published articles from time to time concerning extract of lemon and terpeneless extract of lemon, and would suggest that our readers give those close attention.

In our February issue we published a letter from Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and a member of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture. In this letter, which was dated January 13, 1909, Dr. Wiley gave the opinion of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection in regard to the labeling of "oil of bitter almond free from hydrocyanic acid." We are informed that some of this oil imported from Europe has been detained by the Secretary of the Treasury. He, on the advice of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, declares that the label should read "benzaldehyde." Now the standard for almond extract in Circular No. 19 states that oil of bitter almond free from prussic acid should be used, and furthermore, a "flavoring extract . . . conforms in name to the plant and used in its preparation."

It is clear that official sanction is thus given to the name "oil of bitter almond, free from hydrocyanic acid," as stated in Circular No. 19 and in Dr. Wiley's letter, published in the February issue; and furthermore, if it should be insisted that this oil must be labeled "benzaldehyde," the name of almond extract would have to be changed to benzaldehyde extract, and this would be a violation of the standards.

We have taken up the question again with the Department of Agriculture, and hope to have a satisfactory settlement in a short time.

SOME INTERESTING FOOD INSPECTION FACTS.

In a somewhat lengthy paper, entitled "The Present Status of Federal and State Food Inspection," recently read before the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry in New York, Prof. R. O. Brooks, whose articles on flavoring extract chemistry are familiar to our readers, brings out some facts and data of special interest to those interested in the success or otherwise of pure food legislation.

The food trade and some trade journal editors have regarded the present situation in Federal and State food inspection

work as a farce for some time now and Prof. Brooks ascribes it to the undue stress laid upon the hygienic phase of the subject. He points out that the "subject of food adulteration and its control is almost entirely an economic and commercial-ethical question, the hygienic aspect of it being relatively unimportant, although unfortunately for the success of many a pure food law, the most talked of." This unwarranted emphasis on the popular misconception as to the nature of food adulteration is illustrated by the extremes to which politically-trained food inspection officials have gone in their efforts to make the electoral public regard them as their protectors against wholesale "poisoning" and similar imaginary or grossly exaggerated conditions which a yellow or ignorant press can be relied upon to portray in blood-curdling terms.

Dr. Wiley, who personally has been reported as believing in the judicious, scientifically guided use of preservatives, is charged by Prof. Brooks with having wasted his time, energy and allotment of public funds in imaginary—hygienic and ultra-ethical controversies regarding preservatives, etc., instead of enforcing the Federal food law in its true intent, i. e., the prevention of the fraud which cheats the public and tempts the integrity of the reputable trade by its unfair competition. The moral effect of the mere enactment of a Federal law in the labeling of food products, particularly shipping cases entering into interstate commerce (to which the jurisdiction of the Federal act is restricted), but as concerns the anticipated influence of a business-like, rigid enforcement of the Federal law, upon local (State) inspection results, Prof. Brooks demonstrates by carefully gathered statistics that, in widely different parts of the country, in States having a genuine, yes, even rigid inspection service, the percentage of products found illegal among those products subject to adulteration, shows no improvement over the conditions exhibited five years ago and ten years ago. The percentage of adulteration in those products subject to adulteration still hovers around 40 per cent. as of yore, with the drugs averaging somewhat worse.

The significance of the fifty-odd judgments so far secured under the Federal act was pointed out by Prof. Brooks, and the fact that the average fine in the eighteen cases where a fine was imposed is about half of that of the usual State penalty is noted. The benzoate of soda question is regarded as having been a question for pathologists and pharmacologists and not for official chemists to decide, and the decision of the distinguished and disinterested board appointed by President Roosevelt is considered by Prof. Brooks as being final and competent. The absurdity of the argument that the use of a preservative renders possible the utilization of questionable raw material is pointed out. A preservative merely prevents spoilage; it cannot redeem or make acceptable to the consumer material which has already spoilt. In fact the unquestioned process of sterilizing with heat and hermetically sealing makes possible the utilization of a far poorer grade of raw material than could any preservative, as Prof. Brooks shows by the analysis of certain products.

As a consulting food and drug chemist and food inspection expert and as a former State chemist in two active food inspection States, who has written several hun-

dred articles on food chemistry and inspection and furnished expert testimony in nearly two hundred court cases and Federal hearings involving about sixty different products, Prof. Brooks is familiar with both sides of the pure food question and able to speak with some authority. It is significant, therefore, when he points out that no good can come from the antagonism that has been aroused in reputable trade circles by the uncalled-for regulations, controversies, technicalities, etc., characterizing the attempt of the inexperienced officials, particularly rewarded politicians, entrusted with the enforcement of a law of such a technical character as a food law. As the class of citizens suffering most financially from the fraud and unfair competition, the reputable food manufacturers and dealers have been foremost in agitating and supporting a bona fide, rigid inspection and their co-operation (always offered) should have been courted rather than antagonized.

OBITUARY.

Charles S. Whitman, a brother-in-law of the late J. T. Pyle, manufacturer of Pearline, committed suicide on April 28, in Washington, D. C.

G. A. Bruce died at his home, S. Charleston, N. H., on April 22nd, at the age of 58. He had been a manufacturer of soap there for about 35 years.

C. P. Priest, superintendent of the Philadelphia factory of the American Can Co., died recently. He had been with the company since it was organized.

Thomas C. Higgins died at his home, 790 Carroll street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 6th, in his 84th year. In 1850 he entered the soap business and afterward manufactured steam fittings.

Frederic A. Guild died on March 13th, in his 79th year, and was buried in Dedham, Mass. Over 50 years he was in the employ of Colgate & Co., in charge of the manufacture of toilet soaps, perfumes and toilet preparations. He retired from active service several years ago.

Petko Ivan Orozoff died in Kazanlik, Bulgaria, on April 25th, after a short illness. He is succeeded by a son, Alexander, who had been trained for his responsibilities during the past nine years. Petko Ivan Orozoff established the firm which bears his name and was known all over the world as a producer of Otto of Rose. Further mention will appear in our next issue.

Charles C. Hathaway, a son of W. T. Hathaway, of Colgate & Co., died recently at the early age of 22. He had been ill for nearly a year, and though his decline was steady, hopes had been entertained for his recovery at one time. He was a graduate of the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and had been employed as a salesman by the Clark & Baker Co. His early demise is mourned by a host of friends, young and old, for not only had he endeared himself to all by his kindly and manly nature, but he also gave promise of a successful career in the business world.

CIVET AND MUSK

By GEORGE LUEDERS

A paper read at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, New York, April, 1909.

MUSK.

We have three kinds of musk to consider which deserve the name of musk. In the first place, the most inferior grade, which is *cabardine musk*, obtained from the animals which inhabit the Altai Mountains in Mongolia and Siberia, districts near the River Irtsch. Down this river the cabardine musk is carried 1,800 miles to Omsk, where it reaches the Siberian Railroad, and from here it goes to Manchuria and Shanghai, or west to St. Petersburg and Hamburg. This musk is very little used at present, and probably is employed more for sophistication, adulteration and substitution of Chinese musk, than for actual perfume purposes. It is also offered under the denomination of Manchurian musk, Mongolian musk or other fancy names. The grains of the pods of cabardine musk have a strong odor, but have not the lasting quality of Chinese musk, nor the fine effect in perfume. The smaller pods used for graining are usually shipped via Russia and Hamburg, while the large selected pods are sold in Shanghai. This musk, when coming from Shanghai, is mostly blue-skinned; that means the outer skin of the pod is peeled off, until the innermost skin is reached, which is of a bluish or reddish appearance. Musk in this style, when well trimmed, is difficult to distinguish from blueskin Chinese musk, except to the experienced nose of a perfumer who will (as in all cases when testing musk) run a pin through the pod and judge from the perfume remaining on the pin. This testing becomes much more difficult when blueskin cabardine has been mixed with blueskin tonquin. My experience has been that this musk is unsalable in this country, and is rarely used. The market for it is in London and Paris.

The next musk to be considered is the *Indian, Bengalian or Assam musk*. The animal lives in the southern part of the Himalayas in the Bengalei and Bucharai. This musk seems to disappear more and more, and can hardly be considered as a factor in the musk business to-day. The pods are large, the grain of light-brown color, and the quality between cabardine and Chinese musk. It is sold and used principally in England, and is only offered here from India and England in very few instances, then almost always in grains, which to buy from an unknown source, is alone enough reason to avoid it.

We now come to the musk which practically is the only one which is of interest to the perfumers of this country who, in this instance as in others, consider only the best for their purposes. I mean *Chinese musk*. There are different kinds of musk of Chinese origin. First, the most important and best known, the *Tonquin*; then, in former times, the *Yunnan* or *Nepaul*, and the *Sawko* or *Tampi*. I may say here that according to my information, the province of Tonquin does not produce any musk at all. I believe that the name "Tonquin Musk," under which denomination most of the Chinese musk is exported, was derived from the fact that in former years the musk offered from the most distant parts of China, Thibet, was brought to the coast, and in fact exported by the French merchants in Tonquin. The *Yunnan* and *Nepaul* musk comes from the province of Yunnan. This musk at present is sold almost entirely in China. It is claimed that it is adulterated to a very large extent, and for that reason is hardly ever accepted any more for export. The total quantities of Yunnan produced per year at present are only 150 to 200 caddies. It is very little known outside of China. It will be of great interest to you to learn that Tonquin, Sawko and Tampi are all the same musk from the same animal. The only difference is that certain pods are selected while still in fresh condition, and are given

the pear shape under which you know the Sawko or Tampi musk. The original skin which is cut from the hide is trimmed off so as to come very close to the opening in the pod, and, of course, thereby considerably decreasing the weight of the skin and increasing the proportion of the grain. This accounts for the higher price of Sawko musk. A lot of Sawko musk will usually grain from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent., while an average lot of Tonquin musk will only grain about 60 per cent. Since they have to select full pods, to give it the round shape, naturally in proportion a better quality is selected for Sawko, but otherwise the grain from Sawko musk comes from the same animal as the grain from Tonquin musk.

The size of the animal is one and one-half to two feet high and about three feet long when full grown. It resembles the ordinary deer very much; no doubt most of you have seen a specimen of the musk deer. It lives (according to the season) from 6,000 feet to 14,000 feet high in the Himalaya Mountains. The musk deer usually abandon the high mountains when they are unable to gather sufficient food, and move down to lower districts in winter. The hunters usually wait for them to come further down the mountains and secure them in larger numbers, and with much less difficulty, which accounts to some extent for the supply of musk being the largest in this market around April. The musk deer hunters, even to this date, hardly ever make use of our modern rifles, or even rifles of older pattern; at least only in very few instances are the animals killed by shooting them. They still catch them in snares or hunt them with arrows. They also employ trained dogs to catch them. The deer hide during the day, and come out either in the twilight or early morning, and they usually travel in couples. The pods are cut off immediately after the animal has been killed, and are dried on flat, heated stones, or hot metal plates. Of course a large and valuable part of the perfume is unavoidably lost by this process. However, the Chinese or Thibetan cares little about this as long as the size of the pod remains intact. There is no doubt that the full-grown animal gives the best and most valuable pod of musk. A very old deer gives more in weight, but rather less in quality. The younger animal has a smaller pod, and if a very young animal is killed, the pod may be there, but the contents are of a milky character and more or less worthless. The musk in the pod of the living animal, of medium age, is of a salvelike consistency and in a liquid form. It only gets its dry condition from the heat applied to the pod after the killing. It can, of course, be easily understood that the drying of these pods on hot stones will cause considerable shrinkage in weight, and probably if musk were as expensive with them as with us, they would try to dispense with this process of drying. However, they are not interested in the actual weight of the pod; in the first place, because at this period the musk is of little value; furthermore, the pods are seldom weighed, but are simply turned over to the first purchasing agent by the number, estimating an average weight. I may state here that the hunting of the musk deer is done according to a system very like the labor system existing among the Italians in this country. I mean that one man, whom they call here the "padrone," sends out these hunters over certain districts, and they return to him the result of their efforts. The poor hunter who takes all the risk in following the musk deer into these snowy mountains, sometimes as high as 16,000 feet, gets very little (I may say nothing) for his hard work, except his living. The padrone under whom he works is the first to get the benefit of handling this precious material. I am not able to state the price at which

he lets his musk go, but it is safe to say that it is probably not more than one-tenth of the price we finally have to pay in Shanghai. Very likely he is hardly ever paid in actual money, or currency, because this would be a rather cumbersome way of settlement. Any one who has seen the Chinese money, which is in use in the interior, can form an idea of which one caddy of musk, represented in currency, would weigh, figuring even that they pay one-tenth of the price finally obtained in Shanghai. No doubt you have all seen the Chinese currency with the square hole in the middle, mostly made of brass with more or less copper in it. These coins are strung on cords, and one hundred of them in most instances would not represent twenty-five cents in our money. You can, therefore, easily figure out the amount in currency which would represent the payment for a lot of musk, of say 300 ounces. If it is of interest to you, I will state that what remains of the musk deer, after being killed and robbed of his valuable pod, is of very little value. The skins are not taken off and collected, because on account of their strong musk odor, they would not be fit for any use outside of Tibet and the far interior of China. The meat, however, is eaten by the hunters; in fact, they have to depend upon it largely for food in the wilderness, where scarcely anything grows or is available to sustain them, while they are on these hunting expeditions, which keep them away for several months at a time.

We have now turned the musk over from the actual first hand, the hunter, to the second hand, whom we called the padrone. While it is claimed in books that the musk is adulterated from the beginning to the end, my information is different. I have been told that when the musk is turned over from this first collector to the first dealers, who principally reside in Litang, Batang or Chiamdo on the frontier of Tibet (these places constitute the most important primary markets for musk), it is absolutely pure and natural. This does not mean that all the pods are full, or when full that they contain the best grain. Sometimes the pods are only half full when the musk deer is killed. This is owing to the fact that the animal, when the pod is full to its limit, ejects the contents on plants and trees, which makes it easy for the hunters to trace the deer which have passed on that particular spot. If the animal is killed after such an ejection, of course the pod will only be about half full. The dealer, who has now taken the lot from the collector, or padrone as we called him, takes his musk in a bag and sets out for I-chien-lu, a trip which requires some forty-five days, and cuts across the wildest part of China, the western part of the province of Szechuen. This trip, as you can easily imagine, gives him a lot of time in which to look over the lot of musk he is carrying, and to make as much out of it as he thinks will pass the eye and the examination of the final purchaser in Shanghai. The pods are still more or less soft, and the natural opening in the pod can easily be drawn apart and closed again. The first thing he has to do is to provide for the taxes or contributions he has to pay to the government in Pekin. Since payment in currency involves much difficulty, the Chinese usually has to pay his taxes by turning over a certain percentage of his hunt, his crop or his manufactured product, as the case may be. In this instance he has to deliver a certain portion of the finest grain musk. Swindling the government in China is assuming a greater risk than swindling the custom house in our country. It means that if a Chinese is caught supplying an adulterated or worthless quality of grain musk, he is made one head shorter, and of course this ends his musk career forever. Therefore, we may well state that the finest musk is undoubtedly sent to the government in Pekin. This is not placing any hardship on the Chinese who comes down with his lot of musk. After he has carefully taken out this grain musk from some of the pods, he has sufficient time to fill up the deficiency with other matter, and also the other pods which perhaps were not quite full when delivered to him. No doubt he carries the necessary filling with him when he starts on the trip; in most cases this is blood, clay, flour,

sand, asphalt and many other ingredients which I will leave unnamed. The blue-skinning is not done on this trip. It is always done by the Chinese in Shanghai; therefore the carrier need not lose much time with this operation.

Hunting is also done in summer, but the musk is not sent down to Chungking on the River Yangtse-Kiang on account of the hot season, which might cause the musk to become wormy and moth-eaten; in fact, it might cause it to putrefy. To avoid this the pods are placed in stone jars and covered with salt. We might call it "pickling." The houses in Shanghai have for years protested against this practice, but in vain. This procedure is very unfortunate for the buyer in Shanghai, and much more so for the importer in America or Europe, and lastly for the perfumer who uses the musk. Musk which has been preserved, or "pickled," as we may call it, in salt, will not show any signs of it when presented. Soon afterwards the musk will begin to moisten, and this will continue until the musk is practically soaking wet. The exporter in China dries the musk and charges the loss in weight to the importer in New York or elsewhere, and then hurries off the musk as quickly as he can. When the musk reaches its destination it is soaking wet again. No matter how often the musk is dried by exposing it to the air, it will become wet again as soon as it is wrapped up and packed away, and of course finally the loss by shrinkage is far more than any possible profit that may be realized. The grain itself is not affected by this moisture, only decreasing in weight. In this connection I will say that my experience has been that the grain obtained from wet musk pods does not turn out inferior in tincture, although the contents of the pod may appear to have suffered on account of being moist and wet. At least, it would be very hard on the importer, if he had to take out all the wet pods and destroy them, or sell them at a greatly reduced price. What I just said regarding the cause which often brings about the moist condition of the musk should do away with the frequent idea that the musk is intentionally moistened with ammonia water or other liquid, in order to increase the weight and thereby the profit. In my experience I have never come across such a case, and considering the consequences and the risk as far as the musk itself is concerned, I cannot believe that such a practice would be followed by anybody, except a very inexperienced dealer in musk.

The lot of musk we are following has now arrived in Ta-chien-lu, and is handed over to what you may call the wholesale dealer. He sorts the musk, and most likely is able to bring about a better appearance and better weight. When he is ready and has placed his price on the musk, he packs it for the long trip still remaining. The Tonquin is packed in a case of 10 caddies (about 200 ounces), and the Sawko in a case of about 5 caddies (100 ounces), and the cases are then securely covered with cowhide. This covering is so closely sewn that it is watertight, as we shall see later on. These cases, together with other valuable merchandise; for instance, gold, furs, silk, which may be awaiting transportation, and turned over to caravans which are accompanied by an armed force of men, and which now start for Chungking on the Yangtse-Kiang, the giant river crossing part of Tibet and the whole of China, a length of some 4,000 miles, of which 3,000 miles are in China. This river is first called Kin-chia-Kiang, then Ta-Kiang, and finally becomes the Yangtse-Kiang. The musk cases are placed on junks for the trip down the river to Hankow, a distance of some 1,500 miles. To each case of musk is tied a large stick of bamboo on a long string. This takes the place of maritime insurance. The intention is that if the junk, as very frequently happens, sinks in the river, the bamboo will float on top of the water, and will indicate the place where the case of musk is lying on the bottom of the river. For this reason the cases are placed on deck and not below. The case of musk can easily be

pulled out by the string attached to the bamboo. My friend tells me that his firm have had several lots which came out of the water for similar reasons, and that the pods were absolutely dry, and had not suffered in the least. This shows how tightly the cowhide is wrapped around the cases.

The importing and exporting houses in Shanghai, who may have received buying orders from Europe or America, have been sending up messengers or agents, who in every instance, are Chinese, to find out what musk is on the way, or is to arrive. Very often advices reach Hankow before the lot actually arrives. In Hankow the lot of musk is usually taken in hand by the last Chinese, who receives it from the carrier who brought it to Hankow and may turn it over there or continue his trip, which is still 600 miles to Shanghai. The Chinese, having in hand the lot of musk arrived, now receives the agents of the different export houses, who may have orders on hand, and if the demand is good, they will overbid each other, and of course push up the price. It is this intermediate agent who is the most important man to us here. He is the man who has to distinguish, partially by feeling the pods with his hand, what they are worth, and if the lot is a good one or a bad one. It very often happens that the holder of a lot will not even take it out to the light. You have all seen pictures, no doubt, of the Chinese huts or shanties in which they live, with hardly a window in them. Of course his pretext is that the sun will affect the musk, but he usually has good reasons for not showing the musk so that it can be plainly seen. The agent is allowed to go through the lot with his hands and feel the pods. Of course he can feel whether the pods are large or small, full or empty, and whether the musk is Tonquin or Sawko, but he cannot tell how much filling has been done. Old, reputable, and long-established houses have a great advantage in having in the first place an agent, who has a certain influence over these receivers of musk. The have great experience and usually know which man receives the best lots, and he is able to secure an advantage over his competitor by perhaps being allowed to look at the musk carefully, which no doubt may be refused another agent.

We have to figure, with our purchasing, a great deal on the Japanese buying. If orders are there from Japan at the beginning of the season, which is mostly the case, they are filled first because they pay high prices, and of late it seems that the Sawko is a great deal more sought after by the Japanese than the Tonquin. They are not very hard to please; they buy more or less adulterated lots and pay high prices, and so do the Chinese houses who sell the grain musk. In both China and Japan musk is still used to a very large extent for medicinal, or at least other purposes than perfumery. The consumption of musk for medicinal purposes here in this country has practically ceased since inventions in the chemical line have been made which replace musk, and at very much less cost.

We will go back to the lot of musk we have been following. The agent of the importing house has finally found that this lot is attractive and will suit his customer abroad, from whom he has received orders, and he accepts it, but the purchase price has still to be settled, and this is the most difficult matter. If the lot is shown to three or four different buyers they will try to outbid one another, and this of course would be the way adopted here, to obtain the highest price. In Shanghai the influence of the importer's agent has now to show its weight, in order to get the holder of the musk to settle the transaction, and accept the price before anybody else has seen it. To facilitate matters and make it easier, the receiver of the lot is usually invited to a sumptuous dinner with several of his friends whom he may claim to have an interest in the lot. You must not think that a dinner on such an occasion is a cheap affair. You will be surprised to learn that very often from \$10 to \$20 per cover is paid.

Chinese dancing girls have to be engaged to amuse them after dinner, and of course the agent is trying all this time to bring the holder of musk to a decision. Since, however, the holder knows that the dinner may be short if he gives in too quickly, he holds out as long as he possibly can, but I understand the deal is always closed finally at the end of the dinner. How long it will take, and how long the dinner may be prolonged, I need not go into, nor will I attempt to describe the different dishes about which my friend has told me. No doubt the purchasers of musk, in many instances, settle in different ways, and sometimes are able to buy right out without any difficulty; all this depends upon the circumstances. I have simply given the experience as related to me by my friend.

The lot of musk is finally turned over to the exporting house. The last Chinese is paid in Mexican dollars, and the lot is assorted and carefully weighed; then a cable is sent off to the purchaser, notifying him that so much of his order has been filled at so many taels per caddy. We then know we have bought a lot of musk, and that we have paid for it through our bankers, but we do not know as yet, how it will look when it reaches here. If orders for blueskin musk are in hand in Shanghai, the blueskinning is done there by experienced Chinese, who have the necessary patience to finish the pods, and carefully and slowly draw off the outer skin, and then the second skin, before he reaches the blue or reddish blue inner skin. No matter how careful and patient he may be, very often the skin breaks or tears apart. Of course, if the skin is pasted up again it will not hurt the musk. At the same time if there were any intentions to defraud, this would afford the best opportunity, and is very often done. Blueskin musk is just as liable to be adulterated as grain musk, because it is just as easy to fill and mix blueskin pods as it is grain musk. In this country blueskin musk is practically unsalable today. Almost all of it goes to England and Germany. Even France has very little interest in the fine and full-looking blueskin musk, and I have noticed in Paris that the French perfumery houses to-day usually buy in the same way as the large houses here; that means entire lots, and of course this is unquestionably the best and most satisfactory way for both sides. It is best for us, because we are not expected to hold back the inferior part of a lot and try to find an outlet for it, and better for the perfumer, because he is not obliged to pay a much higher price for the selected lot, which of course has to be charged, because it is very doubtful how much will be obtained for the inferior part of the lot. On the other hand, if the whole lots are not acceptable to the customer, he of course has to inquire for a small lot, which has to be selected. The difference in opinion regarding musk is a great advantage to the importer for the simple reason that if we all had the same opinion we would all pick out just one lot of pods as the best, and reject the rest. Fortunately opinions differ much, and it has been my experience that I do not assume much risk by placing one of the original fifty-ounce tins of musk before a customer and letting him make his own selection.

The season for cabardine, and for Tonquin and Sawko musk are different. The cabardine musk is shipped from Shanghai beginning with August, and usually closes at the end of the year or before, except, of course, lots which may have been left over. Tonquin and Sawko musk does not begin to be ready for shipment until January. If we are not pressed with orders we prefer to wait until January. If we are short of stock we have to order earlier, but then we know that the first lots are likely to be less satisfactory than later. I am always afraid of buying musk in November and December, because these may be lots which were left over from last season, and rejected at that time as not good enough, and which did not find a buyer then, and of course when nothing else is available in November and December, these lots will finally be sold. The best lots coming into the market will be about April, and which do not reach here until June. There is, of course, some danger connected with such importations.

because the heat may effect the musk and cause it to arrive in very bad condition.

Every lot of musk has a certain quantity of adulterated pods, and I can hardly believe that any importer would guarantee a lot of musk as absolutely pure and genuine. There are sometimes pods in the lot which I at once take out as absolutely worthless, for they contain only clay or blood, and it is better to increase the cost price by decreasing the weight, than to let the customer receive pods which are without any value. The purchaser of musk must either have the necessary experience and knowledge of musk, or have great confidence in the firm supplying him. At the same time, an importer may do his best and still not satisfy his customer. I speak in a general way and will say that many an importer or dealer in musk has been unjustly accused of doubtful practices because he supplied musk which contained adulteration, artificial pods, lead, leather, and all other possible ingredients besides musk. As stated above, there is not a lot coming from China free from adulteration, and if the importer correctly described the lot when selling it, he should not be held responsible if, afterwards, lead or leather should be found. This has happened to us, and has no doubt happened to other importers also. We would gladly take back the lead and leather and credit same at the price at which the musk was purchased. Of course such adulteration should be within reason. Only after the musk is in tincture and has aged sufficiently, does the purchaser of musk know what he bought, by testing the tincture as to strength and fragrance, and by comparing it with other tinctures made from previous purchases.

There are lots coming into the market (one of them had been shipped to us, "on consignment," in this instance) which are artificial from beginning to end, and I could not help but admire the skill of the Chinese when I looked at the pods which, upon close examination, proved to be absolutely artificial, and the contents were nothing but a mixture of brownish material with a certain percentage of cabardine added to it to give it the appearance of musk. Cabardine is used for this purpose not only because of the price, but because the first and superficial smell of it is more pungent, and apparently stronger, and covers up the adulteration better than Tonquin. My opinion is that cabardine has only one-third the strength of Tonquin. When this musk was unpacked and I first looked at it I said that it was certainly the finest lot of musk we had ever received, but when I used a pin to get at the inside, my opinion changed very quickly, and when I inspected the pods carefully, I could see that they had never made the trip down the Yangtse-Kiang. Sufficient to say that such musk is unsalable in this country. We immediately asked for instructions from China, and re-exported it by the next steamer to Europe, where it seems there are always ready buyers.

It would seem from the quantities exported since 1897 (this is as far back as I will go) that the quantities are gradually becoming less. In 1897 over 2,000 caddies were exported; then the quantities fluctuate down to about 1,000 caddies in 1908. This would practically confirm what has been stated to me on different occasions that it is becoming more and more difficult to locate the musk deer, and it is necessary for the hunter to go higher and higher up the mountains in order to reach them. It has even been stated that the musk deer will soon be extinct, or that the Chinese government would prohibit the hunting, but it has always turned out that such statements are generally made in order to influence the market. It is interesting to look at the statistics of musk exports from Shanghai. I have taken the total of 1897 to 1908. There were exported 15,754 caddies, or about 300,000 ounces, and figuring an animal to each ounce, would mean as many animals killed. Of this quantity were exported to Paris, 9,042 caddies; to New York, 3,908; to London, 1,602, and to Germany and Austria, 1,112. It is further interesting to see how much the London market has lost of importance in musk dealings. It may also be of interest to you to compare the musk value some twenty-five years ago, as against to-day. In 1884 a

caddy of Tonquin musk had a value of eighty taels, and the exchange at that time was six shillings to a tael. In 1909 the price of Tonquin musk is 330 taels, and the exchange is two shillings, four and one-half pence to a tael. Notwithstanding the difference in exchange, musk then was much cheaper than to-day, costing three to four dollars less per ounce than at present. This will show that the artificial musk, which at first was expected to replace the genuine (and that at a time when it was sold at \$2,000 per pound) has not affected the value of the genuine musk. It does not even effect it at present, where artificial musk is worth about \$1.50 per pound. Both have their usefulness, but I may say, each has found a separate market.

I have now given you all the information I am able to present about musk, and I hope my reading may have been interesting to you. I repeat that I cannot take the responsibility that all my statements are absolutely correct and true. I began with the deer while still alive, until the time the musk reaches here for distribution amongst the manufacturers. Permit me to close here, and not follow up the different ways of using the musk. I feel that the eminent representatives of our perfumery industry assembled here, do not require my experience. In fact, I am sure I might learn much, and increase my knowledge by listening to what they know, if they were willing to impart the information.

New York, April 14, 1909.

PETIT GRAIN OIL.—During the past season more than half the samples of petit grain oil imported from Paraguay into London have not contained more than 33 per cent. of esters, as against a value of 50 per cent. and upwards usually found. It is not yet known how this is brought about, but it is possibly due to the leaving the twigs and shoots to the latest state of their development, so as to obtain the maximum of material for distillation, with the result that the esters have fallen in the resulting essential oil. That this is a possible explanation will be seen when we consider the fact that there is a steady fall in esters and a corresponding rise in terpenes in the oil distilled from the orange tree, as the plant develops. Petit grain oil contains more esters than neroli oil, neroli oil more than the oil distilled from the immature fruits known as orange pea oil, and this, again, more than the oil from the ripe orange. Corresponding with this fall in ester value is a rise in terpenes as the plant develops.

THE DETECTION OF SAVIN OIL.—Beythien and Atenstadt have published a note (see "Analyst," 1908, 63) on the detection of savin oil. They do not consider that any of the tests published are to be relied on, but think that the following one gives fairly accurate results. Two c.c. of the oil which is suspected of containing savin oil is heated on a water bath of 0.5 c.c. of solution of stannous chloride. In the presence of savin oil the stannous chloride solution is colored yellow, while the oily layer is colored brown or red brown. Juniper oil and turpentine, however, give very similar reactions. One can scarcely understand how anyone can seriously waste time on such reactions, which are in nearly every case yielded by quite a large number of bodies, and in nearly every case are either unreliable or misleading. The same writers proceed to say that if sufficient of the oil can be obtained it is to some extent possible to differentiate between the savin oil and juniper oil obtained from the berries and the twigs. They give the following figures for the three oils:

	Savin.	Juniper Twigs.	Juniper Berries.
Sp. gravity at 15°.....	0.9137	0.8727	0.8571
Sp. rotation.....	+50°	+7° 30'	+5° 95'
Refractometer No.	70	71.2	64
Iodine value	232	314	329
Saponification value	120	7	6
Boiling point	over 165°	below 165°	below 165°

As a matter of fact the oils are so totally dissimilar that no chemist who had once handled them both could possibly fail to discriminate between them, even by the nose!

MODERN SKIN CREAMS

I.

For centuries cold cream on the model of Galen's formula has held sway as the best cooling application, apart from lotions, for skin which has been rendered sensitive or inflamed through excess of heat or cold. Within the last decade, however, a class of toilet-creams has appeared on the market in which attempts have been made to do away with the characteristic greasiness of cold-cream and some other old-established skin-applications. These have received the name of "greaseless" skin-creams, either because they are less greasy than the older preparations or because fats are entirely absent. "Skin-food" is another favorite designation, because, used as a massage-paste, the cream develops or nourishes the tissues. Other types which are quickly absorbed on rubbing into the skin have received such names as "vanishing cream" and "rolling cream," and in allusion to the physical condition of the preparation, "whipped cream," "frozen snow," and "witchhazel foam." The names given are often interchangeable, but the word "foam," by common agreement, is applied to the type which presents a pearly-white appearance, and without being frothy, are bulky weight for weight as compared with fatty creams. These creams have a very large sale in the aggregate, and have taken the public fancy as improvements on the older types of skin applications. Many recipes have been given in *The Chemist and Druggist* from time to time, and others are included in "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; yet scarcely a week elapses but we are asked to give formulæ for toilet preparations of the greaseless type. With a view to meeting this demand in a more complete manner, we have brought together a number of recipes for these modern skin-creams, and have attempted to classify them into types. After a consideration of the many formulæ, we have been able to assign them to one or other of the following classes: (a) modified cold-creams, (b) jelly type, (c) casein type, (d) sodium-stearate type.

MODIFIED COLD CREAMS.

As is well known, the typical ingredients of cold-cream are spermaceti, white wax, almond oil and rose water, the cooling property depending upon the rose-water imprisoned in the fat-globules. The keeping properties of cold-cream when exposed to air in the shop-jar were not always satisfactory, and the introduction of solid paraffins free from tendency to rancidity soon resulted in their employment in place of animal or vegetable fats. The property possessed by oil of theobroma, of melting at the body-temperature and yet being very hard a few degrees lower, has led to its use in modern cold-creams. Lanoline is another improved form of fat which has been utilized very extensively in skin practice. In some cases the water has been omitted, while borax or boric acid is commonly used as an anti-septic. Additional whiteness is sometimes imparted by adding zinc oxide, bismuth oxychloride, or tincture of benzoin. A tint is often imparted to the newer type of cold-cream, and is either pink or lavender, according to the perfume employed, pink being used with a rose-perfume,

and lavender where the scent is of violets. Carmine or alkanet is used for the pink tint, and a trace of methyl violet for the lavender color. Hydrogen peroxide appears as an ingredient in some cases, or the same purpose is fulfilled by using zinc peroxide. Sodium perborate has also been suggested, but, like hydrogen peroxide, its oxygen is liberated and probably dissipated long before the preparation is used.

In regard to perfume, there is a tendency to employ those of synthetic origin, such as vanillin, heliotropin and ionone, but oil of rose-geranium or otto of rose combined with oil of cloves and oil of almonds is still the favorite. The following formulæ, in tabular form, are some that have been recommended by their authors at various times within the past few years:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
White wax.....	1 oz.	6 oz.	1½ oz.	1.5	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Spermaceti.....	1 oz.	6 oz.	1½ oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hard paraffin....	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	lard {	½ oz.	—
Soft paraffin....	—	—	9 oz.	—	—	—	8 oz.	—	—
Lanolin.....	2 oz.	18 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	7 oz.	—
Cocanut oil.....	2 oz.	—	—	—	0.4	—	8 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Almond oil.....	4 oz.	42 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	½ oz.
Heavy paraffin oil.....	—	—	—	6.0	5.4	6.0	—	—	—
Water.....	orange flower { 2 oz.	28 oz.	—	2.4	2.0	2.0	rose { 12 oz.	rose { 3 oz.	—
Tinct. benzoin..	1 oz.	—	witch hazel { 3 oz.	—	—	—	glycerine { 4 oz.	3 dr.	1 dr.
Borax.....	—	½ oz.	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	30 gr.	boric ac. { 1 dr.

II.

JELLY TYPE.

The thickening agents in this class of skin-creams are gelatin, isinglass, quince mucilage, Irish moss, tragacanth and starch, and in some cases the base is composed of more than one of these substances, such as quince mucilage and tragacanth or starch and quince mucilage. As a rule these skin-creams are quite free from grease, and in use appear to rub into the skin; they are hence real "greaseless" and "disappearing" creams. Gelatin and isinglass were first used many years ago in the form of glycerin jelly, and have enjoyed an enormous popularity, which only waned under the competition of cucumber creams and other forms of non-greasy toilet applications. A variety of this jelly was made with transparent soap, but the frothing which developed when the jelly was rubbed into the skin was not always appreciated. A combination of gelatin and starch is sometimes met with, but it is an unnecessary complication of the original formula. A difficulty in preparing glycerin jelly has always been encountered in regard to obtaining a perfectly clear product. This necessitates filtering the hot mixture through a felt filter-bag, which, however, can be obviated by the employment of a brilliant form of gelatin or even gelatin lozenges. Quince seed and Irish moss as mucilaginous agents in skin-creams may be considered together. The seeds of *Cydonia vulgaris* are much like apple pips, and in the epithelium is a gum—cydonin—which constitutes about 20 per cent. of the weight of the dry seeds. One part of the seeds with 40 parts of water should yield a thick, jelly-like mass. Mucilage of quince is official in some Pharmacopœias, the strength varying

from 1 in 25 in the Austrian Pharmacopœia to 1 in 100 in the Belgian Pharmacopœia. The strength of 1 in 50 of cold water or rose-water is the one generally preferred. The quince seeds are macerated with the cold water for from half an hour to two hours, and the mucilage is strained off without expression. Decoction of quince is a similar preparation made by boiling for ten minutes. Care should be taken that the quince seeds are clean; they are best rubbed in a cloth to free them from dirt. The brown testa can be removed if preferred by bruising the seeds in a mortar, and then rubbing in a cloth. In this type of skin-cream a preservative is necessary, suitable agents being glycerin, carbolic acid, boric acid, salicylic acid, or sodium benzoate. A pretty opalescent effect is sometimes given to jellies of this class by adding a minute quantity of fluoresceine (uranine). This is best done by using a drop or so of the solution—too much spoils the fluorescence.

In the case of Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*) a gelatinous mass is obtained by boiling 1 part of the moss with 30 parts of water for ten minutes. The moss should be macerated for a quarter of an hour with cold water to wash away dirt, which, if allowed to remain, spoils the appearance of the mucilage. Linseed mucilage, which has been suggested as a gelatinous agent in skin-cream, has disadvantages compared with either quince or Irish moss.

Tragacanth in skin-creams has enjoyed a popularity for many years. This type may be considered to have evolved from the older bandoline with which straggling hair was kept in place. The use of powdered tragacanth in place of the raw gum has made this class of skin-creams one of the easiest to prepare. Starch when tumefied supplies another suitable jelly-basis for skin-creams. The glycerin of starch of the British Pharmacopœia (starch 1 oz., glycerin 6½ oz., water 1½ oz.) is the model for this base. It is not unusual to combine tragacanth with starch in skin-creams, the result being an improvement on plain starch mucilage. There is not a corresponding improvement when quince mucilage is mixed with starch mucilage.

Various ingredients are added to skin-creams of this type with the object of increasing the efficiency of the preparation. Thus, a little menthol gives a cooling effect, potassium chlorate and ammonium chloride are reputed to whiten the skin, while tincture of calenula and tincture of benzoin have distinct remedial action.

The following are representative formulæ of the various skin preparations referred to above:

Glycerin Jelly.

"Brilliant" gelatin ... 1 oz. for 12 hours. Dissolve by
Soak in the aid of heat, and add
Triple orange-flower Glycerin 12 oz.
water 24 oz. Glycerin of borax 12 oz.
and pour into bottles.

Witch-hazel Jelly.

Gelatin 2 dr. Orange-flower water. 1 oz.
Glycerin of starch. 7 oz. Carbolic acid 20 min.
Boric acid ½ dr. Oil of neroli 20 min.
Distilled witch-hazel
extract 9 oz.

Soak the gelatin for twelve hours in the orange-flower water, then add the glycerin of starch and boric acid and

heat till the gelatin has dissolved; then add the other ingredients.

Quince Cream.

Quince seeds 1½ dr. Glycerin 1½ oz.
Boric acid ½ dr. Eau de Cologne. 4 oz.
Salicylic acid 20 gr. Water 4 oz.

Make a mucilage with the quince seeds before adding the other ingredients.

Cooban's Cooling-cream.

Quince seeds 2 oz. Oil of lavender. 80 min.
Boric acid 32 gr. Oil of rose. 20 min.
Starch 2 oz. Essence of white rose 2 oz.
Carbolic acid 80 min. Tincture of benzoin. ½ oz.
Glycerin 18 oz. Water to make. 1 gal.
Alcohol 24 oz.

Make a mucilage with the quince seeds, dissolving first the boric acid in the water, straining without pressure. Prepare the glycerin of starch after the method given in the Pharmacopœia, and when cold add the carbolic acid and the quince mucilage. Mix the perfumes and tincture of benzoin with the alcohol, add the mixture to the starch and quince mucilage, and strain if required.

Cydonian Cream.

Quince seed 3 dr. Carbolic acid 20 min.
Glycerin of starch. 4 oz. Eau de Cologne ½ oz.
Boric acid 8 gr. Oil of lavender 40 min.
Glycerin 4 oz. Water to make. 32 oz.
Alcohol 6 oz.

Carrageen Cream.

Mucilage of Irish moss Distilled witch-hazel. 1 oz.
(thick) 4 oz. Eau de Cologne 1 oz.
Glycerin 2 oz. Borax ½ dr.

Opal Cream.

Powdered tragacanth 2 dr. Glycerin 3 oz.
Oil of rose-geran'm. 15 min. Water 6 oz.
Rectified spirit ½ oz.

Dissolve the oil of rose geranium in the spirit and add to the tragacanth contained in a mortar; mix well, then add, all at once, the glycerin and water previously mixed, and stir until uniform.

Hazoma Cream.

Powdered traga- Oil of neroli. 30 min.
canth. 9 dr. 20 gr. Oil of bergamot. 80 min.
Glycerin 8 oz. Oil of geranium. 80 min.
Alcohol 5 oz. Distilled water 48 oz.
Tincture of benzoin. 1 oz. Oil of sweet almonds 2 oz.

Rub the tragacanth with the alcohol, add the tincture of benzoin, then the glycerin and the oils, and lastly the water.

Glycerin Cream.

Starch powder 6 dr. Glycerin 6 oz.
Boric acid 2 dr. Distilled water 14 oz.
Carbolic acid ½ dr. Perfume to suit.

Mix the starch powder with 1 oz. of water, add the rest of the water and bring to a boil. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerin, and add the starch mucilage. Lastly add perfume.

(To be Continued.)

VANILLA IN HAWAII

The growing of the vanilla bean of commerce has attained considerable importance in Hawaii, where a number of successful small plantations have been producing for a number of years. Jared G. Smith, late director of the United States Agriculture Experiment Station in Honolulu, gives in his book, "Agriculture in Hawaii," the following interesting description of the growing of vanilla:

The vanilla bean is the cured and fermented fruit of a climbing orchid. The finished pods are very dark brown or black, glossy, somewhat wrinkled on the surface, from 5 to 8 inches long and about as thick as a lead pencil. The vanilla extract of commerce is simply an alcoholic extract.

The vanilla plant is grown either on a trellis or is planted at the base of a tree, so that it can clamber up the trunk. Any soil is suitable, provided the drainage is good. It grows well in regions of abundant rainfall on the Kona (south or southwest) side of the islands. A mean temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees gives good results. The plants are propagated from cuttings, which are simply lengths of the vine itself, from 2 to 6 feet long. The length of the cutting has some relation to flower production, the longer ones yielding flowers in a shorter period. The leaves are cut from the lower end of the cutting and the stripped portion of the stalk is buried horizontally under 2 or 3 inches of soil and rotting leaves. The upper end of the cutting is fastened to the trunk of the supporting tree, to which it soon becomes tightly attached by its aerial roots.

The vanilla plant begins to flower during its second or third year and continues flower production until seven or eight years old. Cultivation consists in keeping down the weeds and underbrush in the plantation. The vanilla plant only bears pods when the flowers are hand pollinated. This is a delicate operation not difficult to learn. Anyone who attempts it becomes quickly proficient, so that a good many flowers can be pollinated in the course of a day. The pod matures in from six to eight months, becoming hard, thick and greenish yellow. They are gathered before ripe.

The curing process is a somewhat complicated one. After gathering the green pods are spread out and exposed to the air for twenty-four hours, being roughly assorted into grades according to size. After being graded the pods are sweated between the folds of woolen blankets exposed to the heat of direct sunshine. During the period of fermentation the pods turn dark brown, become soft and leathery and sweat freely. The pods are manipulated for several days until the proper degree of color and aroma have developed.

After fermentation they are dried in the sun for a few hours and finally in cloth-covered trays in the shade with gentle heat. When fully dried—that is, when the pods no longer lose weight, but are still moist and pliable to the touch—they are packed tightly in tin boxes and are again manipulated in bulk for one or two months. When completely cured the pods are sorted to size and color, tied in bundles and these packages packed in tin-lined boxes which are soldered when full.

The yield per acre in Hawaii has been estimated at about 13,000 pods, producing about 120 lbs. of finished vanilla beans, fully cured and ready for the market. The industry is a very profitable one for persons having sufficient means

who will give this industry their personal supervision. The price of the vanilla bean depends as much upon the outward appearance of the finished product as upon its actual quality, as indicated by aroma and flavor. Care is therefore necessary at every stage in the growth and fermentation of the crop.

Five acres of vanilla in bearing should yield from \$400 to \$500 worth of beans per acre per annum after the third year. There are vanilla plantations in the Kona district on the island of Hawaii and in the Kona district of Oahu near Honolulu. Much land is still available which is entirely suitable for the cultivation of this crop.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

No. 21,062.—AUBEPINE.—Protests 330,644, etc., of Geo. Lueders & Co., New York. Opinion by Chamberlain, G. A. Aubepine, used by perfumers, which was classified as a chemical compound under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897, was claimed to be a coal tar product, not a color of dye and not medicinal, under paragraph 15. Protests sustained.

No. 21,081.—CHLOROPHYLL COMBINED WITH ALCOHOL—ALCOHOLIC COMPOUND.—Protests 331,538 of Magnus, Mabe & Reynard, New York.

Chlorophyll combined with ethyllic alcohol, which was classified as an alcoholic compound under paragraph 2, tariff act of 1897, was claimed to be dutiable under section 6 (unenumerated manufactures). Protest overruled.

MCCLELLAND, *General Appraiser*. The only witness called at the hearing was the official chemist who made the analysis of a sample of the goods in question and from his testimony it appears that the merchandise is chlorophyll and alcohol compounded and that the presence of the alcohol with the chlorophyll makes the combination serve a purpose which chlorophyll alone will not serve—that is to say, it makes the combination soluble in any other material that contains alcohol; and while the chlorophyll and alcohol are chemically free, the two nevertheless constitute an alcoholic compound.

In support of their contention counsel for protestants in their brief direct our attention to Boericke vs. United States (126 Fed. Rep., 1,018; T. D. 24,886); but in that case it appears that the question involved was whether certain leaves and roots, surrounded by or preserved in alcohol, constituted an alcoholic compound. There the court held that the use of the alcohol was only as a medium for the transportation of the leaves and roots in their natural condition for the purpose for which they were intended, which is not the situation in the case at bar.

(T. D. 29,719.)

Drawback on flavoring extracts, concentrated essential oils, etc.

Drawback on flavoring extracts, concentrated essential oils, concentrated essences and perfumes manufactured by Van Dyk & Co., of New York City, with the use of imported alcohol and essential oil.

Treasury Department, April 30, 1909.

Sir: On the exportation of flavoring extracts, concentrated essential oils, concentrated essences and perfumes manufactured by Van Dyk & Co., of New York City, with the use of imported alcohol and essential oils, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported materials used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the quantity of each kind of manufactured product contained in each package and in the entire shipment.

The drawback entry must show the total quantity of

each kind of product exported and the total quantity of each kind of material used in the manufacture thereof on which drawback is claimed. There must be filed with each drawback entry either a sworn abstract from the manufacturing record or a sworn formula showing the quantities and percentages of imported materials used. In addition to the usual averments, said entry must further show that the merchandise was manufactured of materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturers' sworn statement, dated February 25, 1908, and accompanying schedules, which are transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

In liquidation, the quantities of imported materials which may be taken as the bases for the allowance of drawback may equal those declared in the drawback entry after official verification of exported quantities, provided they shall not exceed the quantities shown in the schedules referred to.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

(48,778.)

Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 29,724—G. A. 6,902.)

Tetrapol.

Tetrapol—Soap—Alizarin Assistant.

Tetrapol, a combination of sulphonated castor oil, olive oil, tetrachloride, and water, which is neither practically nor commercially an alizarin assistant but is used as a dry cleaning soap, is dutiable as "soaps not specially provided for," under paragraph 72, tariff act of 1897, rather than as "alizarin assistant," under paragraph 32.

United States General Appraisers,

New York, April 28, 1909.

In the matter of protest 327,600, etc., of *Farbenfabriken* of Elberfeld Company against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 1 (Sharretts, McClelland and Chamberlain, general appraisers; Sharretts, G. A., absent).

McCLELLAND, *General Appraiser*. The merchandise in controversy in this case is invoiced as "*tetrapol*," and the appraiser returned it as alizarin assistant containing less than 50 per cent. of castor oil. Duty was assessed at the rate of 15 cents per gallon under the provisions of paragraph 32 of the tariff act of 1897, and claim is made that duty should have been assessed at either 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 72 as soap not specially provided for, or 25 per cent. under paragraph 3 of said act.

Tetrapol is shown to be a combination of sulphonated castor oil, olive oil, tetrachloride and water. It is the contention of protestants that it is a soap for dry cleaning, similar to dry benzine soap; while the Government has endeavored to show that the article is such an alizarin assistant as is contemplated in paragraph 32. The fact is that alizarin assistant is a soap, but it is adapted for a special use as an assistant in dyeing alizarin colors, and being provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 32, is thus distinguished for tariff purposes from other soaps.

All of the witnesses unite in saying that *tetrapol* is not a commercial alizarin assistant; that the presence of the tetrachloride of carbon makes an entirely different article.

It appears beyond dispute, we think, that the combined ingredients of *tetrapol*, with the tetrachloride eliminated, would be alizarin assistant; but we must consider the merchandise as it comes to us, and in such condition it is neither practically nor commercially an alizarin assistant. It could not be used as such, and it would not be in trade accepted as a good delivery for alizarin assistant.

The collector's classification was erroneously made, and we think protestants have shown their claim that duty should have been assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 72 to be well founded. The protests are therefore sustained and the decision of the collector in each case reversed.

YLANG-YLANG OIL.

An interesting paper on this oil appears in a recent issue of the *Philippine Journal of Science* by R. F. Bacon. The distillation of the oil, which is obtained from the ripe flowers of *Cananga odorata*, forms a very important industry in the Philippine archipelago. The important figures yielded by normal specimens of the oil on analysis are as follows:

Specific gravity 30/40°.....0.905 to 0.960

Optical rotation—32° to —60°

Refractory index at 30°.....up to 1.5000

The best oils have the highest specific gravity, and their optical rotation rarely exceeds —45°, and the refractive index is seldom over 1.4900. Inferior oils, which are the results of distillation to the extreme limit, contain much resin and cadinene, and have low specific gravity, high rotation, and high refractive index. The oil has an ester value of about 70 to 100, the high value oils being the best. The acetyl ester value is from 40 to 75. Pure ylang-ylang oil leaves on evaporation about 5 per cent. of a non-volatile residue, having a refractive index 1.5400 at 30°. Coconut oil is sometimes added, but when this is the case the residue exceeds 5 per cent., and has a refractive index correspondingly lower; 5 per cent. of coconut oil will reduce the refractive index of this residue to 1.5000. The constituents of this oil are as follows: Formis, acetic, valeric, benzoic and salicylic acid as esters; isosapol, methyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, pinene, cadinene, linalol, geraniol, eugenol, isoeugenol, paracresol, creosol, and probably methyl anthranilate.

In a paper read before the Society of Chemical Industry on Friday, May 21, Dr. Russell W. Moore called attention to the complex character of the work involved in enacting a tariff bill. He also called attention to the extent of the preliminary work done by Congress and published under the title of "Notes on Tariff Revision." The necessity of making a clear and definite law was also noted and the opinion expressed that an advance had been made in this direction. Dr. Moore was of the opinion that the State, Treasury and Commerce and Labor Departments are in possession of a great store of facts and data which only need proper and orderly arrangement to be of great value to Congress when revision of the tariff is under consideration.

Consul-General James A. Smith, of Genoa, Italy, reports that the exports from Italy to the United States for the nine months January 1 to September 30, 1908, were, in part as follows: Oils (orange, lemon and bergamot), \$827,391; olive oil, \$2,114,122.

Robert A. Chesebrough, who first put Vaseline on the market, and who formed and built up the Chesebrough Mfg. Co., retired on May 24th from the presidency of the company. Mr. Chesebrough's retirement was brought about through the acquirement of control by the Standard Oil Co. The trust makes a practice of retiring all its employees at the age of 70 years, and as Mr. Chesebrough has passed three score and ten, he must step down to make way for younger blood.

TRADE NOTES

T. W. Stemmler & Co., New York, have been appointed French agents for Petko Iv. Orozoff et Fils, Kazanlik, Bulgaria. The business will be conducted from their Paris offices.

Mr. H. W. Ferguson, formerly with the Caswell-Massey Co., is now special representative for T. H. Grossmith, New York. He will give particular attention to Flavol fruit flavors.

The official list of members present at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association did not credit the attendance of all who came. Heine & Co., New York, were represented by Mr. Etienne M. Roques, and the American Stopper Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., by Mr. Jack Selig.

Stanley, Jordan & Co., New York, are devoting themselves to the essential oil industry as specialties in certain lines. They offer flower essences from Euziere & Lafitte, Grasse; German oils and concretes from Kluge & Poritzsche, Leipzig, and their own importation of Messina essences; African & Bourbon geranium, ylang ylang, rose, cassia, anise, etc. In addition, a number of the standard synthetics made by Leon Givaudan, Geneva, are carried.

Ralph Ordway Brooks, who is known to our readers through his contributions to our columns, is the subject of this illustration. He was born in Boston, Mass., 31 years ago. He was educated in the public schools and high schools of Somerville and later attended the Rhode Island State College, where he was graduated in 1899 as Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.

For several years he was employed as research chemist and chemical engineer by large manufacturing concerns, and then entered food inspection work as State Chemist in the New Jersey Board of Health. Later he took up post-graduate work in physiological chemistry and bacteriology at Princeton University. In 1903 he was appointed State Food Inspection Chemist at the Penna. State Experiment Station, serving also as an associate referee on official analytical methods in the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and as special agent in the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1905 he located in New York City as Consulting Food and Drug Chemist, Microscopist, Bacteriologist and Food Inspection Expert. In this work he is still engaged.



RALPH ORDWAY BROOKS.

Randolph M. Rose, of Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly an extensive whisky distiller, will not engage in the whole-sale drug business after July 1, as planned, but instead he and his associates will build a \$50,000 plant for the manufacture of soap.

Mr. Arthur J. Seguin, general manager, American Floral Perfume Co., Toronto, was a visitor to our sanctum recently. Mr. Seguin's jolly face is familiar to perfume dealers in this country, as he has been in the business some twenty-one years. Years ago he managed the Canadian agency of Gelle Frères, and subsequently joined the forces of John Blocki & Son, Chicago, as manager of the traveling department.

The American Floral Perfume Co. was established last September and is owner of the Canadian patent rights of the Blocki patent for placing flowers in perfume bottles.



ARTHUR J. SEGUIN.

Mr. John F. Hill is again with Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York. He was their original perfumer 'way back in '75. Of recent years he was connected with R. D. Young Perfumery Co.

The Fels fund commission of the United States has opened national headquarters in The Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, O. Daniel Kiefer is chairman. The fund was established by Joseph Fels, millionaire soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, and has for its purpose the propagation of single tax doctrines.

Mr. Fels pledged \$25,000 a year for five years at a meeting held in New York recently.

Mr. Kiefer said recently that plans for raising a fund of \$250,000 during the next five years were under way, the commission being in correspondence with citizens in all parts of the country.

Innis, Speiden & Co., whose headquarters are at 46 Cliff street, New York, have just been appointed American agents for Dr. Mehrländer & Bergman, Hamburg, Germany, manufacturers of synthetics and all oils distilled in Germany, such as fennel, juniper, cognac, coriander, pine, mustard, cinnamon, etc. Mr. Otto Daniel, of the firm, is now on a visit to this country and is visiting manufacturers. He is being piloted by various representatives of Innis, Speiden & Co., in the East by Mr. W. W. De

Frees, in New England by Mr. C. D. Pierce, in the Middle West by Mr. E. F. Seitz, whose headquarters are in Detroit, and further West by Mr. C. W. Brown, Chicago manager. Mr. Daniel will return to Hamburg in a month or so.

Mons. G. Laffitte, of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, arrived here on May 1st, by *La Lorraine*. He will be here another month or so, and will visit the trade in the States and Canada.



G. LAFFITTE.

John E. Smith's Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y., report that they have sold their Buffalo chopper for vanilla beans to such extract makers as Theo. A. Wegener & Co., Columbus, O.; Atlantic Importing Co., New York City; Jos. Middleby, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Styron, Beggs & Co., Newark, O.; Jos. Strong & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; United Confectioners' Supply Co., New York City; Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Lowell & Co., New York City; McConnon & Co., Winona, Minn.; Wm. Smith & Co., York, Pa.; The Clawson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Benton, Hall & Co., Cleveland, O.; Henry H. Ottens Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Jaburg Bros., New York City; Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Columbus, O.; Crown Cordial & Extract Co., New York City.

Justice Dayton, of the Supreme Court of New York, has appointed John P. Faure receiver for the Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at \$500,000, in a suit brought by Mr. Faure, William John Haddow and Charles F. Rideal, stockholders, for an accounting and to preserve the assets. Otis H. Kean was president and William B. Kean secretary and treasurer. On March 31 all the officers resigned. The plaintiffs allege that the Messrs. Kean intend to render the stock valueless by disposing of all the property of the company. The plaintiffs say that on November 1 last these assets were \$28,000, exclusive of valuable patents, and the liabilities \$10,000. Lewis J. Doolittle, vice-president of the company, says that the liabilities are \$29,473, and that there are no assets except patents of doubtful value.

New quarters have been established for their Chicago branch by Innis, Speiden & Co., at 208-210 Michigan street, which were occupied early this month. This move has become necessary owing to the steady growth of their business in the Middle West under the management of Mr. C. W. Brown.

Ungerer & Co. have added to their sundry department a French filter paper account.

The Condensed Paste Powder made by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, 100 William street, New York, is, the makers claim, really a saver of time and money. It is

said to be cheaper than flour paste and takes but a minute to prepare a snow white paste of superior quality which keeps in uniform condition when left standing.

William Woodville Rockhill, who for several years has represented the United States as Minister to China, has been appointed by President Taft to be Ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Rockhill's transfer is a fortunate one, as it exemplifies the improvement in our diplomatic service that Secretaries Hay and Root sought to emphasize. As early as 1884 Mr. Rockhill was appointed second secretary of our Legation in Peking, then became Secretary, then Charge d'Affaires of our Legation in Korea, was recalled to the State Department and made its Chief Clerk, rose to be Third Assistant and Assistant Secretary of State, was made Minister to Rumania and Servia, then again sent to China as Special Commissioner, became Director of the Bureau of American Republics, and finally Minister to China. In transferring him to St. Petersburg, President Taft doubtless had in mind the important part which the Russian Government has played and must play in Far Eastern development and Mr. Rockhill's first-hand knowledge of affairs in that region.



WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL.

Of special interest is the fact that a cousin of Ambassador Rockhill is a gentleman well known in the essential oil industry. Mr. Clayton Rockhill, of Rockhill & Vietor, New York, a man, though not familiar with the courts of the East, is the very pink of Oriental courtesy and of no mean presence. We have heard him referred to as the "J. Pierpont Morgan of the essential oil business," and though Mr. Rockhill may



CLAYTON ROCKHILL.

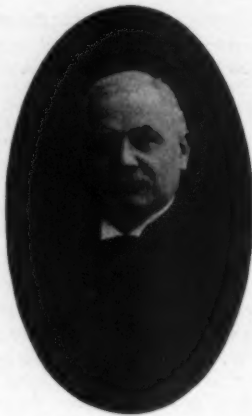
deprecate this extravagant praise, the large scale on which his business is conducted entitles him and his firm to distinction.

Mons. Louis Descollonges, of Descollonges Frères & Augé, Lyons, France, sailed for home on *La Savoie* May 20th. He was well satisfied with his trip to this country, and before leaving arranged for representation by Zinkeisen & Co., 135 William street, New York. Descollonges Frères & Augé make a complete line of synthetics.

Mr. Cyrus G. Shepard was dined by some 55 of his fellow employes of Colgate & Co., on May 5th, at the Drug & Chemical Club of New York. The occasion for this spontaneous exhibition of regard is Mr. Shepard's approaching European vacation, which he will begin, with Mrs. Shepard and a few friends, on May 26th, when he sails on the *Adriatic*. They will tour the Continent and British Isles, returning early in the fall.

Mr. Shepard is the sole alumnus of the Colgate class of '66, and has therefore been with the company 43 years. He presided as toastmaster at the Fortmeyer dinner last year, and this time he had to sit and listen to the gentle raillery of Mr. Fortmeyer, who "toasted" him to a turn.

Several novel features marked this informal dinner, among them being the menu, printed on a wrapper of Octagon Soap, and a "Passport," an imposing looking folder, that contained "Old Glory." Mr. Shepard is head of the laundry soap selling department. The menus made a clean hit.



CYRUS G. SHEPARD.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE MERRILL SOAP Co., of Collinsville, Ill.; capital, \$2,000; object, manufacturing soap, toilet articles and grocers' specialties; incorporators: Stillwell F. Merrill, Cicero Ogle and John A. Kluge.

STANLEY LIQUID SOAP Co., Portland, Me.; perfumery, oils, fats, etc.; capital, \$500,000. President, C. E. Eaton; treasurer, T. L. Croteau, Portland.

IMPERIAL TOILET Co., Springfield, Mass.; dealing in toilet articles of all kinds; capital, \$25,000. President and treasurer, L. G. Eley, Springfield.

MAYO SOAP AND MANUFACTURING Co., of St. Louis; capital, \$2,000. Incorporators: C. W. Wacker, R. C. Wacker, M. J. Pope.

EVERLASTING PERFUME Co., Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$50,000.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Lockwood, Adams & Co., Boston, have sent us a set of souvenir postal cards illustrating various operations in the manufacture of castile soap in Spain.

E. Sachsse & Co., Leipzig, Germany, have sent us a circular devoted to terpeneless and sexquiterpeneless essential oils. This circular contains a good description of the properties possessed by these oils and gives directions for their use.

Magnus, Mabée & Reynard (Inc.), New York, have sent us an excellent brochure dealing with vanilla beans. The cover bears an excellent cut of a bundle of beans and other apropos illustrations are scattered through the fourteen

pages. An interesting account is given of the districts devoted to the culture of Mexican and Bourbon beans, method of curing, etc., and a formula and directions for making U. S. P. vanilla extract. Two pages are devoted to artificial fruit flavors, flower flavors for confectioners, and lemon oil.

Evergreen Chemical Co., New York, are sending out their 1909 catalogue and price list of concentrated flower oils as bases for perfumes, toilet waters, etc. This booklet contains formulas for many toilet preparations and should be of interest to manufacturers who do not regularly employ a perfumer.

Gehe & Co., Dresden, Germany, have sent in their *Berichte* and price list for 1909. The former is devoted to a commercial review of general business conditions all over the world in the oil and special chemical industries, scientific and commercial notes regarding crude drugs, etc., and a detailed description of certain pharmaceutical and technical chemicals and colors of their manufacture.

Metzger Chemical Co. (The Charles E. Sholes Company, prop.), New York, have issued a handsome booklet dealing with concentrates, composols, creams and accessories. Many helpful suggestions for the use of these products in the manufacture of toilet waters, for scenting toilet preparations, etc., are given.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL and STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

The following publications have been made by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Notice of Judgment Nos.

54. Misbranding of a Drug (Muco Solvent).
 55. Misbranding of Coffee (as to Geographical Source).
 56. Misbranding of Lemon Extract (as to presence of Oil of Lemon).
 57. Misbranding of Canned Apples (underweight).
- Food Inspection Decision 107.—Decision of the Attorney General in regard to the Legality of the Referee Board. On account of the interest that extract manufacturers will find in N. J. 56 we reprint it in full, and in our editorial pages further reference to it will be found.

(N. J. 56.)

MISBRANDING OF LEMON EXTRACT.

(As to presence of Oil of Lemon.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 9th day of October, 1908, in the circuit court of the United States in and for the middle district of Tennessee, in a prosecution by the United States against the Cumberland Manufacturing Company, of Nashville, Tenn., for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in the shipment from Tennessee into Kentucky of misbranded lemon extract, that is to say, an article designed for food labeled "Cumberland Mfg. Co.'s Swan Brand concentrated flavoring of lemon, oil lemon, and citral, vegetable," which contained no oil of lemon, the said Cumberland Manufacturing Company having theretofore entered

its plea of guilty to the indictment, judgment of the court was rendered in substance and in form as follows:

No. 1,114.
UNITED STATES.
vs.
CUMBERLAND MFG. CO.

Came the United States attorney and came also the defendant in proper person and by attorney, and the said defendant being charged upon the indictment with violation of the Pure Food Act pleads guilty thereto and submits to the mercy of the court.

It is therefore considered by the court that the defendant forfeit and pay to the United States a fine of \$100 and the costs of the cause, for which let execution issue.

The following is a statement of facts upon which the case was based:

On July 24, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from J. P. Herman, Owensboro, Ky., samples of a so-called extract labeled "Cumberland Mfg. Co.'s Swan Brand concentrated flavoring of lemon, oil lemon and citral, veg. color, for flavoring ice cream, jellies, custards, pastry, etc., prepared by Cumberland Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn." The carton in which the bottles were incased was labeled "Concentrated flavor of lemon, oil lemon and citral," and on the side of this carton appeared the statement that Swan Brand flavors "are made from high-grade material by the most approved and scientific methods, and like all other goods put up under this trade mark, are of the highest possible grades, combining purity, excellence, strength and hygienic qualities for the price." The lot from which these samples were taken had been shipped by the Cumberland Manufacturing Company from Nashville, Tenn., to the F. T. Gunther Grocery Co., Owensboro, Ky., and that company, acting as distributors for the Cumberland Manufacturing Company, had delivered the goods to the retail dealer, J. P. Herman. One of the samples was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and the following results obtained and stated:

Lemon oil by polarization (per cent).....0.0
Citral (per cent).....0.11

In "Standards of Purity for Food Products," established under authority of the act of March 3, 1903, and published as Circular No. 19, Office of the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, lemon extract is defined as follows:

Lemon extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than five (5) per cent. by volume of oil of lemon.

A comparison of this standard with the analysis above stated, taken in conjunction with the representations on the label, clearly indicated that the claims made on the labels on the bottles and cartons were grossly false, misleading and deceptive, and in violation of section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

On October 30, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the Cumberland Manufacturing Company a hearing. As there was nothing disclosed tending to show any fault or error in the result of the analysis above stated, the facts were, on June 2, 1908, reported to the Attorney General, and by him referred to the United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee, who filed an information against the said Cumberland Manufacturing Company, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. McCABE,

Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1909.

Another Federal case of importance to flavor makers is that brought against the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. This was tried before Judge Sanborn and a jury, in Chicago, on May 7th.

It appears that 300 cases of 3-dozen bottles each of

"Mapleine" had been shipped to the Louis Hilfer Co., Chicago agents of the Crescent Mfg. Co., and were seized by the United States Marshal on information supplied by the Chicago Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was claimed that the name "Mapleine" is misleading, although the label bears the statement "a vegetable product producing a flavor similar to maple." The jury held "Mapleine" to be unbranded, and the court ordered the entire shipment condemned; allowing, however, sixty days' time for appeal.

The Crescent Mfg. Co. will hereafter label their product "Mapleine, Imitation Maple Flavor."

STATE.

CALIFORNIA.—Monthly Bulletin, March, 1909, State Board of Health. Contains nothing of special interest.

KANSAS.—Monthly Bulletin, April, 1909, State Board of Health. Devoted entirely to the fly.

MAINE.—Official Inspections No. 9. Devoted to fertilizers.

MINNESOTA.—Bulletin No. 31, May 5, 1909, Dairy and Food Department. Gives abstracts of laws enacted in last session of legislature, dealing with dairy and creamery products.

OHIO.—General Food and Drug Law as amended March 12, 1909. Contains abstracts of five new food laws.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—1909 Drug, Food, Dairy, Liquor and Cigarette Laws. (Price 35 cents.)

WYOMING.—Bulletin of Analysis No. 7, April 6, 1909, of the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commission. In the chapter devoted to Extracts we find the following:

1,621.—May Flower Vanilla, collected April 15, 1908, from Big Horn Trading Co., Basin, Wyo.; The A. Colburn Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Alcohol 20 per cent. Total solids, 15.34 per cent; vanillin, .05 per cent; sucrose, 12.41 per cent. Below standard. Not passed.

2,023.—Moyune Lemon Flavor, collected Jan. 9, 1909, from Moyune Tea Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Moyune Tea Co., Fremont and So. Omaha, Neb. Alcohol, 32.40 per cent; lemon oil, 0.44 per cent. Below standard. Not passed.

2,024.—Moyune Vanilla Flavor, collected Jan. 9, 1909, from Moyune Tea Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Moyune Tea Co., Fremont and So. Omaha, Neb. Alcohol, 7.34 per cent. Total solids, 9.20 per cent; vanillin, .05 per cent; coumarin present, caramel present; sucrose 6.17 per cent. Not a pure vanilla extract. Below standard. Not passed.

We are in correspondence with the Commissioner regarding his standard for vanilla extract and method of analysis.

CANADA.

Bulletin Nos. 172-178 dealing with spices, etc., from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

TRADE MARKS FOR REGISTRATION IN OUR BUREAU.

We have been petitioned to register the following trade mark. Any of our readers that have good reason to protest against the issuance of our Certificate of Registration under the common law should communicate with us before June 1, 1909.

The registration of trade marks in our Bureau will serve to establish the priority of the use of such trade marks in actual commerce by the applicant.

CARMENCITA

3.—The Klinker Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Filed March 26, 1909.—Toilet Cream.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

919946

918705

35907

32453

33607

36994

37483

37117

37481

919549

920273

39012

39057

37478

37842

39058

39068

39069

39059

39135

40481

39073

40783

40394

40972

40609

40046

40339

40452

VIRGO
40943

SUDET
40416

BONNIE DOON
41265

CRESOLINE
40657

CLASSIQUE
40946

CLASSIQUE
40945

IDEAL
40786

GLOBE
40738

ANGELICA
40783

MARVOLA
40972

CREMELETO
39068

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
39135

AMERICA
40481

ANGELICA
40783

IBO
40046

CLASSIQUE
40945

IDEAL
40786

41127

NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to.

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co., 100 William St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

918,612.—PROCESS OF SEPARATING LIQUID FROM SOLID FATTY ACIDS.—Ernst Twitchell, Wyoming, Ohio. Filed Nov. 11, 1907. Serial No. 401,619.

4. The herein described process of separating the liquid from the solid fatty acids, which consists in subjecting them to the joint action of water and sulfo-fatty acid, substantially as described.

918,705.—MANUFACTURE OF SOAP OR MIXTURES CONTAINING SOAP.—Marcus R. A. Samuel and Alfred A. Lockwood, London, England, assignors to The Karsam Soap Company, Limited, London, England. Filed Oct. 28, 1907. Serial No. 399,592.

3. In a process of incorporating a hydrocarbon oil with soap, injecting heavy hydrocarbon oil in a finely divided condition into soap mixed with an alkali, the hydrocarbon oil being maintained during the process at a temperature below the point at which it appreciably volatilizes.

919,549.—POWDER-BOX.—Henry J. Dierckling, New York, N. Y. Filed July 24, 1908. Serial No. 445,232.

4. In a box, the combination with a body having apertures therein at one end, of a disk-like device pivotally held thereto and provided with openings adapted to regis-

ter with the openings in said body, said disk being provided with recessed parts and means projecting outward to form a brush, said means being held and arranged about the openings and adapted to catch the powder as it passes through the openings for the purpose set forth.

919,946.—SOAP-HOLDER.—Louisa M. Pitsch, Bloomington, Ill. Filed Sept. 15, 1908. Serial No. 453,086.

3. A soap holder comprising a casing having a discharge spout, a cover provided with openings, means for locking said cover to the casing, a plunger extending through the cover, a soap-holder connected to said plunger, and springs connected to said casing and holder.

920,147.—TOILET ARTICLE.—George M. Irwin, East Orange, N. J. Filed Aug. 24, 1908. Serial No. 450,073.

2. As an article of manufacture a stick of shaving soap for use in a combined container and holder comprising two telescopic hollow shells threaded together so as to collapse upon relative rotation, the bottom shell having a cross-closure, said stick having twisted prismatic form, the twist being moderate and in the direction to cooperate in the intrusion of said stick through a polygonal mouth of said holder corresponding to the uniform polygonal cross-section of said stick.

920,227.—AUTOMATIC CLOSER FOR POWDER-RECEPTACLES.—Daniel Webster, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 14, 1908. Serial No. 421,023.

5. In a device of the character described, the combination with a curved head having a discharge aperture, of a similarly shaped aperture-closing cap embracing said head outside thereof and pivoted thereto, a handle on said closing cap, a slot in said head, and a spring connected to said head and extending through said slot and engaging said cap.

920,273.—POWDER-CAN TOP.—Arthur M. Coons, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., a Corporation of Connecticut. Filed Jan. 5, 1909. Serial No. 470,876.

4. A powder-can top, having a neck and a cap movably connected therewith and provided with a side discharge opening across which is an outwardly bowed bridge, the neck being open-ended and the cap having a washer to close said neck leak-tight.

920,824.—FACE-BLEACH.—Eva J. Clark, Glendive, Mont. Filed March 16, 1905. Serial No. 250,385.

The process of making a face-bleach consisting in extracting the juice of ripe cucumbers by boiling and straining, mixing eight ounces of the juice with an equal volume of alcohol and with one ounce of powdered soap and shaking, the mixture at intervals during twelve hours and then thoroughly incorporating the resultant mixture with four pints of cucumber juice, one tablespoonful of tincture of benzoin, two ounces of oil of sweet almonds and two teaspoonfuls of boric acid.

920,902.—HAIR-TONIC.—Thomas H. Bartlett, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed Oct. 31, 1908. Serial No. 460,545.

The herein described compound for treating hair consisting of pork fat, mutton tallow, olive oil, camphor and bean oil, in substantially the proportions specified.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

2,473.—Title: "Lies Flat on the Brush." (For Dental Cream.) Colgate & Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed April 2, 1909.

2,477.—Title: "Iron Rust Soap." (For Soap.) Joseph H. Gartside, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed October 29, 1908.

2,490.—Title: "Colgate's Talc Powder." (For Talc Powder.) Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed March 24, 1909.

2,491.—Title: "La Creme 'Disinfectine' Toilet Soap." (For Toilet Soap.) The Hygienic Products Company, Canton, Ohio. Filed March 26, 1909.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,767.—Title: "Parva." (For Refined Cocoonut Oil.) Simon Jacobson, New York, N. Y. Filed March 18, 1909.

14,774.—Title: "Colossus Socks." (For Socks.) Taylor & Merikle, New York, N. Y. Filed March 9, 1909.

14,783.—Title: "Qilo." (For Hair Tonic.) John Benjamin Davis, Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed December 26, 1908.

14,784.—Title: "Caperon." (For a Shampoo, Toilet Article and Scalp Remedy.) Anna Nelson, New York, N. Y. Filed March 23, 1909.

14,785.—Title: "Washezee." (For a Detergent.) Wm. A. Hoag & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 11, 1909.

14,786.—Title: "Billy Possum." (For Soap.) The Harper Supply Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 23, 1909.

14,787.—Title: "Colgate's Rapid-Shave Powder." (For Soap Powder.) Colgate & Company, New York, N. Y. Filed March 24, 1909.

14,788.—Title: "Eyvin Colorito." (For Soap for Washing and Dyeing.) Sophie Andersen, New York, N. Y. Filed March 13, 1909.

14,813.—Title: "Electric Face and Healing Cream." (For Face and Healing Cream.) C. C. Ganz & Co., Aurora, Ill. Filed February 17, 1909.

14,814.—Title: "J. B. Actress's Cold Cream." (For Cold Cream.) Juano L. De Zeabault, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 7, 1909.

14,815.—Title: "Dr. Blair's Cream of Cucumber." (For a Preparation for the Skin.) Ethel Delta Sawkins, Baltimore, Md. Filed March 26, 1909.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

73,435.—Caramel Extract.—Cam Caramel Company, Lexington, Ky.

Filed March 20, 1908. Serial No. 33,500. Published February 16, 1909.

73,450.—Holders for Liquid Soap.—Marc Karl Mermod, New York, N. Y., assignor to Liquid Soap Distributor Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed May 26, 1908. Serial No. 34,966. Published February 16, 1909.

73,464.—Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste and Tooth Soap. Albert L. Calder Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.

Filed August 14, 1908. Serial No. 36,728. Published February 16, 1909.

73,481.—Talcum Powder.—George D. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Filed July 31, 1908. Serial No. 36,410. Published February 16, 1909.

73,519.—Olive Oil.—Joseph C. Kubias, Redlands, Cal. Filed December 22, 1908. Serial No. 39,471. Published February 23, 1909.

73,523.—Antiseptic Powder.—Paris Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Filed November 16, 1908. Serial No. 38,699. Published February 23, 1909.

73,528.—Soap.—Marietta Stanley Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Filed December 18, 1908. Serial No. 39,401. Published February 23, 1909.

73,529.—Toilet Cream.—Marietta Stanley Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Filed December 18, 1908. Serial No. 39,402. Published February 23, 1909.

73,570.—Cleaning Compound.—The Commercial Paste Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Filed January 27, 1909. Serial No. 40,152. Published March 2, 1909.

(Continued on page 58)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, MARKET REPORT AND PRICES.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The price of oil almonds has advanced 2 cents.

BULGARIA.

KAZANLIK (By cable).—The cool weather during the past few days has been a great disappointment to the rose growers. A severe frost occurred on Tuesday night, May 18, and the damage, though not yet fully apparent, may be severe.

FRANCE.

GRASSE AND CANNES.—President Fallieres, of the French Republic, on his official trip to the Alpes Maritimes, visited Grasse on April 28, and during his sojourn was entertained at the home of Mrs. Leon Chiris and Mr. George Chiris, who are personal friends of the President.

The engagement is announced of Mlle. Marguerite Heinzelmänn to Mr. Auguste Muller, of the firm of Bertrand Frères.

The unseasonable weather has greatly retarded all flower crops, and the picking of roses and orange flowers has just begun. The rose crop is expected to be about an average one; while the orange flower crop is not expected to reach the normal quantity, and in consequence the price of neroli will probably be higher than last year.

[We have received the following detailed report of the late violet crop from our correspondent, L. Mazuyer.—Ed.]

The Parma violet, which is planted in the beginning of autumn, during the month of September, comes out of the mother-plant, which is divided; each plant formed by the union of three or four roots is spaced off from its neighbor by a distance of some eight inches. As the Parma violet is "epicurean," rich ground is chosen for its culture, and care is taken to make the ground suitably lighter and not to spare manure—which consists generally of oil-cakes of sesame, or of the dung of a sheepfold, called in local patois, *migon*.

It is cultivated in tufts, and in lines spaced off as we said before, or rather it is allowed to "run" on the ground. The violet has a tendency to form shoots which creep and go further on to take root and form new plants. In France this last mode of cultivation is not followed, but the Italian cultivators employ it very much; and they say that the return is not inferior.

There exist several varieties of the Parma violet, but the kind called "double blue" passes as the most productive and one which yields the best returns to perfumers.

A well-conducted plantation begins to produce at the first blooming-time; that is to say, six months after the planting. The blossoming lasts all winter, but the picking for perfumery commences during February and ends in mid-April. Women are hired for this work, and average from 1 fr. 25 to 1 fr. 50 a day.

Approximately a new plant yields from 20 to 50 grams of flowers. This weight may reach, the following year,

100 grams and even 150 in a good crop. At the end of from 5 to 8 years, the plants become exhausted; it is then necessary to transplant them by division as for a new plantation. The culture of the Parma violet does not exact much labor, but care must be bestowed on it: to water it in the summer, and by careful weeding remove the parasitic growths which would stifle it.

Although experience has pointed out to the cultivator the usefulness of sheltering his violet beds, it is not rare to see in summer plantations scorched by the sun; so they always plant the modest violet under the most luxuriant olive trees or the shadiest orange trees, and water it according as the temperature demands. When a frost is feared the cultivators take care to cover the plants with straw during the night; but in our part of the country, with clement weather, this measure of precaution is seldom necessary.

The diseases from which the violet suffers are not well known; they do lead, however, to a wasting away that is often fatal. One of the diseases is characterized by the yellowing of the leaves, which immediately wither. This can be stopped by tobacco water.

However this be, it must be confessed that the greatest part of the Parma violet dies through the mutual complicity of nature and the cultivator; indeed, good cultivating grounds, at the same time rich in soil and sandy, and sheltered against the rays of the sun, are rare; and since the plantation on a defective soil is not remunerative, one is not surprised to see cultivators turn to other crops for better profit. The scarcity of raw material having raised the price of the violet, there are still regions where it is not neglected; these centers, although not numerous, will finally become exhausted, and despite all care yield each year a smaller return. It is time for the agriculturists to apply themselves (as was done in the case of the lavender) to the study of the Parma violet, and in finding fertilizers appropriate for its cultivation which are capable of reviving the plant and making it more hardy. Here is a study interesting to follow, and advantageous results to be realized.

The centers of production are not numerous. They are situated in the neighborhood of Nice, at Vence, St. Jeannet, Connettes-sur-Loup; and at Le Bar, Le Rouret, Roquefort, Opio, Chateaufort, Valbonne, small cantons in the northwest of the Department of the Alpes-Maritimes; in Italy, on the Riviera ligura, some kilometers from the frontier, at Caggira, at Porto-Maurizio and the neighboring localities.

THE CROP OF 1909.

The blooming-time of the Parma violet has been very late this year. A snow storm, the like of which one has not seen in years, buried the plants. This snowfall remaining till mid-February has had its result in retarding vegetation by a full half month. To tell the truth, the plants have not suffered as much as was feared, for the moisture furnished by the melting snow was favorable to the sprouting of leaves; but that was to the detriment of

the flowers. And so, during the winter months, florists had to pay high prices and to submit to exactions of the producers. During the month of March, however, the warm and regular temperature permitted most abundant crops; and the sunny weather brought out the flowers and on the 20th of March the picking began at Vence. The crop is actually at its end, and will close with the first warm days of spring. Definitely, the crop may be considered as an average crop, keeping in mind the penury of raw material which increases each year.

On the Italian Riviera the damage was not so severe as in the Alpes-Maritimes, and the well-sheltered plantations are prosperous. The Italian cultivators declare themselves satisfied, but as they know the condition of the market, they sell their products at only very high prices. They have sold on the average at 5 fr. 25 the kilogram. Prices vary little from those of last season and the situation of the article is very much the same.

Let us add in closing that the producers of the Violette Victoria (simple violet) have raised their prices, despite the good crop, because the demand for it is increasing. The prices of the Violette Victoria, fluctuating last year from 1 fr. 25 to 1 fr. 50, have reached up to 2 frs. and even 2 frs. 20. One can very likely look for a rise in prices over last year of the raw material of the Parma violet and of the Violette Victoria.

L. MAZUYER.

April, 1909.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

The New York essential oil market presents very few features of interest, and the most attention is now being given to the disposal of stocks on hand, as described in our last market report and in our editorial pages of this issue. Importation of oils on which a duty was likely to be laid has been very heavy, especially in Otto of Rose and Messina essences.

BEANS.

There has been a steady advance in Bourbon vanilla beans, and \$2.50@2.75 is asked for ordinary grades, while prime beans bring \$3.00.

The Mexican yield seems to be seriously affected by the drought, which came just at the blossoming time; and not more than one-half an average yield is expected.

A small shipment of the first curing is now on its way to this market, and their quality is probably not as high as what later beans will show.

The price of cuts is \$2.50; and for whole beans \$3.25 and up.

SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow, city, .0534 (hhds.); country, .051/2.
Grease, brown, .04@.041/4; yellow, .043/4@.05.
Cottonseed Oil, crude, tanks, 35@36; summer yellow, prime, .411/2@.42.
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .067/8@.07; Ceylon, .061/2@.063/4.
Olive Oil, yellow, \$1.40@1.50.
Olive Oil, Foots, prime, .073/4.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .053/4; red, prime, .051/4.
Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.90.
Rosin, first run, .21; second, .23; third, .25; fourth, .27.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Geranium, African.....	\$4.00	Sassafras, natural.....	\$0.70
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	" Bourbon.....	3.50	Savin.....	1.40
" Artificial.....	.75	" French.....	11.00	Spearmint.....	2.75
" Sweet, True.....	.50-.60	" Turkish.....	2.50	Spruce.....	.45
" Peach-kernel.....	.30-.35	Ginger.....	4.50	Tansy.....	4.50
Amber, Crude.....	.13	Gingergrass.....	1.35	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Rectified.....	.20	Hemlock.....	.60	" white, ".....	1.30
Anise.....	1.20	Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.25	Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
Aspic (Spike).....	1.10	Kananga, Java.....	4.00	" Indian.....	42.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lavender, English.....	7.00	Wintergreen, artificial.....	.38
Bay.....	2.10	" Cultivated.....	2.50	Wormwood.....	4.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	4.25	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	1.75	Ylang-ylang.....	.50.00-65.00
Birch (Sweet).....	1.75	Lemon.....	.90		
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Lemongrass.....	.90		
Cade.....	.20	Limes, expressed.....	2.00		
Cajeput.....	.53	" distilled.....	.80		
Camphor.....	.12	Linaloe.....	3.75		
Caraway Seed.....	1.50	Mace, distilled.....	.80		
Cardamon.....	18.00	Mustard, natural.....	2.75-3.50		
Carvol.....	2.45	" seed, gen.....	8.50		
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical....	1.10	" artificial.....	2.00		
" Lead free.....	1.40	Myrbane, rect.....	.12		
" Redistilled.....	1.80	Neroli, petale.....	.80.00-90.00		
Cedar, Leaf.....	.60	" artificial.....	17.00		
" Wood.....	.25	Nutmeg.....	.90		
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-12.00	Orange, bitter.....	2.00		
Citronella.....	.30	" sweet.....	1.90		
Cloves.....	.75	Origanum.....	.40		
Copaiba.....	1.25	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	3.50-4.50		
Coriander.....	6.00-13.00	" absolute.....	28.50-32.00		
Croton.....	.80	Patchouly.....	4.75-5.50		
Cubebs.....	1.90	Pennyroyal.....	2.50		
Erigeron.....	1.50	Peppermint, W. C.....	1.60		
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%...	.55	Petit Grain, American.....	4.50		
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.20	" French.....	6.00		
" Bitter.....	.75	Pimento.....	2.25		
		Rose.....	6.00		
		Rosemary, French.....	.80		
		" Trieste.....	.70		
		Safrol.....	.50		
		Sandalwood, East India.....	3.50		
		Sassafras, artificial.....	.34		

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	1.40
Surinam.....	.60
Para.....	.40
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.25-5.00
" Cut.....	3.25
" Bourbon.....	2.50-3.00
" Tahiti.....	.70-1.00

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	20.00
" gray.....	25.00
Civet, horns.....	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit.....	2.64
Cumarin.....	3.30
Heliotropine.....	1.70
Musk, Cab, pods.....(oz.)	8.00
" grain.....	15.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
" grain.....	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.10
Orris Root, powdered and	
granulated.....	.13
Talc, Italian.....	.011/2-.013/4
Terpineol.....	.35-.45
Vanillin.....(oz.)	.33-.35

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

(Continued from page 55)

- 73,571.—Soap.—Iowa Soap Company, Burlington, Iowa. Filed January 27, 1909. Serial No. 40,167. Published March 2, 1909.
- 73,576.—Soaps.—C. F. A. Sarg, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Filed January 6, 1909. Serial No. 39,732. Published March 2, 1909.
- 73,617.—Sachet Powder.—Eleto Company, New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908. Serial No. 39,060. Published March 2, 1909.
- 73,620.—Perfumery.—J. Touzeau Saunders, Limited, London, England. Filed December 7, 1908. Serial No. 39,142. Published March 2, 1909.
- 73,618.—Perfumes, Toilet Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Tonic and Face Powder.—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed December 22, 1908. Serial No. 39,470. Published March 2, 1909.
- 73,627.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—Paul Rieger & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed April 25, 1908. Serial No. 34,375. Published March 2, 1909.
- 73,628.—Synthetic Oil of Violet.—Schimmel & Co., Mil-titz, Germany. Filed June 11, 1908. Serial No. 35,273. Published February 16, 1909.
- 73,650.—Tooth Powder.—A. C. Reynolds Co., Baltimore, Md., assignor to "The A. C. Reynolds Company," Baltimore, Md., a Corporation of Maryland. Filed July 23, 1908. Serial No. 36,275. Published November 17, 1908.
- 73,653.—Tooth Powder and Paste.—Frank R. Tyler, Richmond, Va., assignor to The Propyhtol Dentifrice Co., Inc. Filed June 20, 1907. Serial No. 28,269. Published December 17, 1907.
- 73,673.—Perfumes and Toilet Water.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 3, 1908. Serial No. 38,459. Published March 9, 1909.
- 73,723.—Washing Powder.—The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 1, 1909. Serial No. 40,276. Published March 9, 1909.
- 73,727.—Medicated Complexion and Toilet Powders.—Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed October 6, 1908. Serial No. 37,841. Published March 9, 1909.
- 73,736.—Cleaning and Polishing Compounds.—Herman Stern, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed October 24, 1907. Serial No. 30,767. Published March 9, 1909.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 20,876.—James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed July 12, 1906.—Used ten years. Laundry, Toilet and Scouring Soap.
- 32,453.—Haas, Baruch & Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Filed January 27, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts.
- 33,607.—Emil O. Linder, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed March 25, 1908.—Extract of Vanilla, Extract of Lemon, Extract of Almond.
- 35,117.—The Wilson Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 3, 1908.—Hair Shampoo.
- 35,907.—Claes Julius Enebuske, New York, N. Y. Filed July 2, 1908.—Antiseptic Preparations for General Use as a Mouth Wash.
- 36,904.—Panageotes S. Pantazelos, Somerville and Boston, Mass. Filed August 27, 1908. Grecian Olive Oil.
- 37,433.—Kothe, Wells & Bauer Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Filed September 17, 1908. Flavoring Extracts.
- 37,478.—Odorless Chemical Co., Providence, R. I. Filed September 18, 1908.—Cleansing Deodorizing Antiseptic Toilet Wash for External Application.
- 37,681.—Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co., Kansas City, Mo. Filed September 29, 1908. Flavoring Extracts.
- 37,842.—Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed October 6, 1908.—Face Powder.
- 39,012.—Edgar Levy, Natchitoches, La. Filed December 1, 1908.—A Tonic and Stimulant for the Hair and Scalp.
- 39,057.—Eleto Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908.—Toilet Ammonia.
- 39,058.—Eleto Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908. Sea Salt for the Bath.
- 39,059.—Eleto Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908.—Toilet Water.
- 39,068.—Eleto Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908.—Toilet Cream.
- 39,069.—Eleto Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908. (The background is a light yellow, the leaves and background of the space at the top green).—Toilet Water.
- 39,073.—Eleto Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908.—(The background where the printing occurs is a light brown, the pine cones brownish, the spines green, the interior borders a brownish red, and the exterior border green).—Soap.
- 39,135.—Wyeth Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 5, 1908.—A Hair Tonic.
- 39,213.—Wallace A. Briggs, Sacramento, Cal. Filed December 10, 1908.—Tooth Washes, Tooth Paste and Tooth Powder.
- 40,045.—Marc K. Mermod, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Liquid Soap Distributor Co., New York, N. Y. Filed January 21, 1909.—Liquid Soap.
- 40,087.—The Crescent Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Filed January 22, 1909.—Petrolatum Jelly.
- 40,339.—Ameen F. Haddad, New York, N. Y. Filed February 4, 1909.—Perfumery, Face Powder, Toilet Powder and Toilet Cream.
- 40,394.—Samuel H. Torrey, Jr., Rushville, N. Y. Filed February 6, 1909.—A Scouring, Cleansing and Polishing Powder for use on Metal, Wood, Marble, Glass and Porcelain.
- 40,416.—Julius Roder, Union Hill, N. J. Filed February 8, 1909.—Pharmaceutical preparations for Treatment of Hair.
- 40,452.—The Chris. Lipps Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed February 10, 1909. (The Portrait being that of Christopher Lipps, now deceased).—Soap.
- 40,481.—D. R. Bradley & Son, Pleasantville and New York, N. Y. Filed February 11, 1909.—Perfumes, Toilet Water, Toilet Powder and Sachet Powder.
- 40,609.—Marietta Stanley Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed February 17, 1909.—Tooth Powder.
- 40,736, 40,738.—Robert B. Brown Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed February 23, 1909.—Cottonseed Oil.
- 40,783.—Elder-Harrison Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed February 25, 1909.—French Olive Oil.
- 40,943.—Aspegren & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1909.—Cottonseed Oil.
- 40,945.—D. R. Bradley & Son, Pleasantville and New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1909.—Perfumes, Toilet Water, Toilet Powder, Sachet and Talc Powder.
- 40,946.—D. R. Bradley & Son, Pleasantville and New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1909.—Toilet Soap.
- 40,972.—The Hunnewell Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed March 6, 1909.—Soaps.
- 41,127.—Forbes Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 12, 1909.—Sterilizers.
- 41,265.—The E. C. Harley Co., Dayton, Ohio. Filed March 18, 1909.—Soap.



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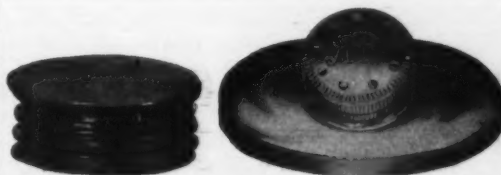
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